

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

Share business has rarely been so stagnant as at present. If matters continue in the same dead-and-alive condition for any length of time the share brokers, like that amiable Shakespearian martyr, Othello, will find their occupations completely gone. The absence in Shanghai of several of our principal operators and the scarcity of money have doubtless contributed to cause the present deadlock. Since we last wrote the transactions reported have been few in number and of little significance. Banks, which are nominally at 188 per cent premium for cash, have changed hands at 194 for the end of the year. A few transfers of Docks have been reported at 57½ per cent premium for cash, which is a fractional reduction on the previous rate. The China Sugar Refining Co.'s scrip has been negotiated at 138 for the end of the month, and shares are still freely offered at that price for cash. In Luzons, which are rather firmer, a lot of 50 has been taken over at 81. Nothing else requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon Banks have changed hands at 189 premium, for cash. Hongkong Fires have been done at 350 per share, and more shares could be placed at the same rate. Sales of China Fires have been put through at quotation. No other transactions came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—180 per cent premium, sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$625 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,450 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,015 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sales and buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57½ per cent premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$49 per share, premium, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$18 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent, ds. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$138 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent premium.
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$81 per share, sales.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent, prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent, prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/8
Bank Bills, on demand 4/6
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/6
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/7
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 2/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 2/2
ON Demand 2/2

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 2/2
Private, 30 days' sight 2/2

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Taels 72)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$575
(Allowance, Taels 72)

NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest \$573

NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest \$575

NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest \$573

NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest \$570

NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest \$570

NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest \$570

NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest \$573

NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest \$575

OLD PATNA, per chest \$567

NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest \$592

NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest \$560

NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest \$565

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 (3 \$325)

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$375 (3 \$400)

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$265 (3 \$325)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's Register).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—3 P.M. 30.118

Barometer—4 P.M. 30.100

Thermometer—1 P.M. 80

Thermometer—4 P.M. 81

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 74

To-DAY.

Barometer—3 A.M. 30.123

Barometer—3 P.M. 30.108

Thermometer—3 P.M. 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 70

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 78

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

POSSANG, British steamer, 08, Irvine, 24th Oct., Shanghai, 21st October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 09, HOG, 24th October—Canton 24th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HWAU-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 084, Wilson, 25th October—Canton 24th October, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, H. Stratton, 25th October—Bangkok 16th Oct., Rice and General—Hop Hing Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

DANUBE, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

LIBAN, French steamer, for Shanghai.

GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

October 24, Gravina, Spanish str., for Manila.

October 24, Peking, British str., for Canton.

October 24, Duburg, German steamer, for Singapore.

October 25, DANUBE, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

October 25, FOOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

October 25, WHAMPoa, British steamer, for Port Darwin, Sydney, &c.

October 25, POSSANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per POSSANG, str., from Shanghai—Sir G. Bowen, Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs. Alston, Anderson, and Apkin, and 75 Chinese.

Per PHRA CHOM KLAO, str., from Bangkok—58 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Gravina, str., for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Springle, Mrs. Soledad Jimenes y Mejares.

Per DANUBE, str., for Swatow, &c.—120 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per GORDON CASTLE, str., for Saigon.—18 Chinese.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

October—ARRIVALS.

6, HEDVIG, British bark, from Tientsin.

6, NINGPO, British steamer, from Korea.

7, ZAMBESI, British steamer, from Kobe.

7, NAGOYA MARU, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.

9, INGO, German steamer, from Shanghai.

11, TYNE, British steamer, from Shanghai.

11, WHALIVOSTOCK, Rus. str., from W'ostock.

12, SOOLOO, British steamer, for Yokohama.

7, PELHAM, British steamer, for Newchwang.

8, ZAMBESI, British steamer, for Hongkong.

9, NINGPO MARU, Japan, str., for Shanghai.

10, INGO, German steamer, for Shanghai.

11, EVANGELINE, British schooner, for Y'hama.

11, WHALIVOSTOCK, Russian str., for Chefoo.

12, MARY, British steamer, for Shanghai.

12, EMILY, British brig, for Chefoo.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

RINDNSHIRE (s.), Japan Aug. 24

Valencia (s.), Manila Aug. 27

CATHERINE II (s.), Hankow Aug. 29

CHINA, German steamer, 648, Schoer, 13th Oct.,

Glaucus (s.), Shanghai, &c. Sept. 2

Orestes (s.), Shanghai Sept. 8

Benjara (s.), Foochow Sept. 6

PAKAO (s.), Yokohama Sept. 7

America (s.), Shanghai, &c. Sept. 8

Amelanchier (s.), Shanghai Sept. 11

Aberdeen (s.), Foochow, &c. Sept. 12

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

SACHET, Cardiff June 12

THEODOR RUGER, New York June 15

Comet, Cardiff June 23

Elizabeth, Penarth July 13

JUPITER, Cardiff July 13

OSAKA, London July 30

WILLY, Cuxhaven Aug. 9

FOTOMI MARU (s.), Antwerp Aug. 9

WILHELM HOMAYER, London Aug. 10

LIBAN (s.), Liverpool Aug. 11

SARDEDON (s.), Marseilles Aug. 21

STAMBHOU (s.), Cardiff Sept. 4

DOKTOR, Cardiff Sept. 7

CHARLOTTE, Cardiff Sept. 7

ANDROMEDA, Cardiff Sept. 7

TELEMACHUS (s.), London Sept. 11

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per Namoa, to-day, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Holkow and Haiphong.—Per Salles, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per Takachiko Maru, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Taiwainfo.—Per Alay, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per Brereton, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c., &c.—Per Envoy, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Hilo, and Yokohama.—Per Kihua, on Thursday, the 1st November, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the Hongkong Directory for 1883, which super-sedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "ARABIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:

At 2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes; but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "SUTTY" will be

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, September 26, 1883.

At interviewing is now the fashion, I shall treat your readers to an account of one that I have had with the mandarin Tseng, the general diplomatic Agent of China in Europe. His Excellency is an intimate acquaintance of some very good friends of mine. When, therefore, I read the alarming significance, which was attached to his return yesterday morning to Paris by last night's papers, I asked one of them to introduce me to him. My request was granted. I sent my letter early this morning, and received a most civil answer in French in which Tseng, through a Secretary intimated that he would be happy to receive me between eleven and twelve, and give me any information that he possibly could about the state of diplomatic relations between France and China.

The Chinese Embassy is in the Place d'Eylau, near the little Church, which used formerly to have for its *vis-à-vis* a great wooden hippodrome. This mansion formerly was inhabited by a mad doctor, and is between a flagged court and a pretty garden. A respectable looking servant in pantry costume opened the door. There were several other male domestics in slop clothes about. The one who answered to my ring at the bell showed me into a waiting-room on the ground floor. I sent up my card, saying that I had an appointment with His Excellency the Ambassador. Presently the servant came back, and asked me to walk upstairs. I did so, and on the first floor, was shown into a drawing-room. There was nothing remarkable in the furniture beyond some old Nanking vases and bronze vessels, which were made ages ago by Chinese artists. French pictures adorned the walls. A statuette of the Hunting Diana stood on the chimney piece. I wondered what the ladies of the Embassy thought of the free and springy gait of the chaste goddess. While I was wondering, folding doors were thrown open. An elderly Chinese gentleman wearing spectacles entered. He bowed very pleasantly and frequently, and motioned me to be seated in an arm chair. When he bowed, he smiled and showed teeth, were they not so long. I did not know he was Tseng, and began by asking him in English whether he spoke that tongue. He answered "very little," which was true, for when I enquired after a pause whether I had the honour of conversing with the Chinese Ambassador, he did not understand me. But he said, with apparent difficulty, that he wished me to speak in French to his Secretary who would interpret for me.

Tseng is a Mongol Chinese, and has the Tar-physiognomy. His countenance is intelligent, energetic, and very prepossessing. The smiling mouth and gold-rimmed glasses imparted to his physiognomy a benevolent air. His Excellency was very plainly dressed. But he had some precious sable on his loose jacket, and a coral knob on his cap. The tufts of beard on his chin and cheeks were not shaved, but apparently cut with a scissars. His Secretary entered when I had been about five minutes in the drawing-room. He was a little ball-shaped Chinese of the kind we see on tea caddies, and dressed in a purple silk jacket with "scarlet lining, and a yellow silk skirt. He also has a pleasant smile, and showed very white but short teeth. I never heard a foreigner speak French so well. He listened with close attention to the long and fluent explanations of the Ambassador, and translated them without once hesitating. I began by thanking His Excellency for the promptitude he showed in honouring the letter of introduction. His smile conveyed to me the idea that he "was only too happy to oblige me." Then I spoke of the anxiety with which the present grave situation was regarded, and said that, as a journalist, I would, of course, be happy to know how the negotiations were going. I hoped well, although I had heard so many pessimists reports. This, of course, was a very delicate subject to treat, and I hardly dared touch upon it. But I should gratefully listen to anything the Ambassador might be good enough to communicate to me. Tseng here ceased to smile. He appeared to feel that he should say nothing rashly, and to weigh his words. Personally he told me he was most anxious for peace, and he was quite sure that he reflected the pacific desires of his government. He complained that the journals misrepresented the movements of the Chinese troops. His government had not the slightest intention of making war on France, but only took necessary precautions for the protection of certain frontiers. This I was authorised to publish.

We had then some conversation about Anson Burlingham and his Mission to Europe. A good deal was said of a nature to show that the memory of the American diplomatist is cherished at Pekin. We then came round to the subject of the black flag. The Ambassador called them ex-Chinese, and told me that many of his countrymen went to join them but on their own responsibility. They were adventurous men, and had no warrant from the Government. Tseng told me that his mission was analogous to that of Burlingham. He had letters of credence to the Czar, Emperor William, Queen Victoria, President Gladys, and the heads of other States, but he went very little to St. Petersburg. The business of his Mission chiefly lay in London on account of the enormous business relations between Great Britain and China. A great deal had been said about his absence from Pekin every time he went from here to London. This was ridiculous. The Chinese Embassy in England was the central one, and the other Embassies branch ones. In London he was within a "telegraphic" call of Paris. He was leaving again next Sunday, and would not be back for eight days. When he returned, he would be most happy again to see me. As I was leaving, he shook hands very cordially. The Secretary accompanied me downstairs to the door. I had often heard that Peking Chinese are very courteous, and that it is impossible to meet officials of higher breeding than these. I was greatly struck and pleased with the simple and cheerful courtesy of the two distinguished mandarins with whom I conversed to-day. They were natural as happy children, and I could see very intelligent and well qualified to represent the diplomatic interests in Europe of their enormous Empire.

In the course of conversation I asked Tseng whether he had had an interview with Challenel-Lacour. He said, he had, but nothing more. Fearing to be indiscreet, I did not dare question him further on this subject. I find, however, in the semi-official *National* that the Government has resolved to resume negotiations with China on the basis of the treaty of M. Bourie. In doing so it wishes to give a proof of its moderation. At the same time, all the necessary reinforcements will be sent to Tonquin. The Cabinet thinks it has a right to do this without immediately convoking the Chamber. I may here say that when I spoke to Tseng about the Treaty of Hué, he insisted that it was only a convention. The *Temps* says that Tseng's interview with Challenel-Lacour was a long one, but that the greatest courtesy reigned. The Chinese Ambassador stated the conditions upon which the Court of Peking would probably agree to a settlement of the disputed Annam-Tonquin question. They are, firstly, the establishment of the Honorary Sovereignty claimed by China; and secondly, the creation of a neutral zone between China and the States under the French protectorate.

LITERARY REMUNERATION.

The rates of remuneration for literary work vary very much indeed. To men with names all sorts of high or fancy prices are given; but most papers and magazines have a scale of literary pay, according to which the rank and file of writers are remunerated for their contributions. The leader writers on *The Times* are generally salaried men receiving a couple of thousand or so a year, for no more than three articles a week; but if an outsider—that is, a man who is not regularly on the staff of the paper—contributed an article of a column or so in length to the so-called leading journal, he would not probably be presented with anything smaller than a cheque for five guineas. The editor of *The Times* is the big plumb of journalism, Mr. Chenevry, the present editor, receiving, it is said, £5,000 a year, with free chambers in Serjeant's Inn; and that was the late editor, Mr. Delane's, salary also. The *Echo* on the other hand, only pays a guinea each for its articles, though formerly paid a guinea and a half. When Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin were the proprietors of the paper, they presented a well-known literary lady, who is a most fascinating and bright writer on social subjects, with six guineas a week for coming to the office three mornings a week and writing an article and a note (that is a leaderette) for its columns on each one of three mornings. The salary of Mr. Arthur Arnould, as editor of the *Echo* during Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's proprietorship, was £1,000 a year. There are provincial journalists who pay their editors as much as, and more than, that sum. We presume the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, the editor of the *Scotsman*, and the editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, and the literary heads of several other leading daily journalistic organs of the provinces, have not less than £1,000 a year each, and it is likely one or two of them have considerably more. Charles Peabody, who has recently been appointed editor of the *Yorkshire Post* at Leeds, is to receive £1,000 a year for his services, though his predecessor in the editorial chair of this journal, we believe, was in receipt of a salary of £1,000 per annum. A guinea or sovereign is the lowest sum that is given for an article, of the orthodox column in length, by any journal of any standing at all. It is the price that is paid by daily and weekly papers in London and the provinces. The *Globe* gives a guinea for what it calls its "turn-over article" which begins on the last column of its first page. The *City Press* pays its writers at the rate of a guinea a column; while the *Daily Chronicle*, scorning the obsolete coin, presents its outside pannier with sums for work done at the rate of a pound a column. The *Morning Post* gives two guineas for a leading article—or, at least, it did—and the *St. James's Gazette* three. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is credited with formerly paying prices for literary work second only to those given by *The Times* itself. Five guineas is the sum named as paid each for articles when this journal was Conservative in politics—but whether during the present Liberal rule of its paper the literary remuneration of the writers is equally liberal we do not know. We might go on enumerating the prices which are paid for literary work by the scores and hundreds, aye, thousands, of papers and periodicals, to an almost endless extent, but such would become tedious, no doubt, to the reader; we might continue our list with the *Spectator*, which will gladly give five guineas for a good article, and gradually descend to a daily paper, which has been known to present a poor starving "limer" with the magnificent sum of 4d. for a four-line paragraph of news, and news, too, of importance. It will be sufficient, however, for the clever young man who intends adopting literature or journalism as a profession, to know that all respectable papers and periodicals which are going concerns will pay him at such a rate as to make it well worth his while working for them. Papers and periodicals which are not good concerns we should advise him to steer clear of. Of course when he has firmly secured a footing in the world, he will be able, no doubt, occasionally to make his own terms, and may get better prices for his work than many of those we have enumerated. In addition to newspapers, there is always an opening for really clever contributions on such publications as *Chambers's Journal*, *All the Year Round*, and *Household Words*, and from these he need not fear being disappointed at the amount of remuneration he would receive. As in addition to the fact that they keep contributions often a very long time before inserting them, and will not generally pay for articles until after publication. We should like to impress this upon the mind of the literary beginner—that it is highly desirable for him not only to send really good work to editors, but articles which are suitable to these several papers or periodicals, to which they are offered. Unsuitability, we should say, is more often the reason of the "denied with thanks" than lack of literary ability in the work itself. Of course, many papers employ their own staff of writers, and in order to secure insertion in the columns of such a paper, the outsider must send in something which is exceptionally good or particularly suitable. This is, of course, a great advantage to the writer who has to write for his living, owing to the fact that they keep contributions often a very long time before inserting them, and will not generally pay for articles until after publication. We should like to impress this upon the mind of the literary beginner—that it is highly desirable for him not only to send really good work to editors, but articles which are suitable to these several papers or periodicals, to which they are offered. Unsuitability, we should say, is more often the reason of the "denied with thanks" than lack of literary ability in the work itself. 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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

The *Times of India* in a recent issue takes up the question of perjury, and urges that something should be done to stop its prevalence. Our contemporary considers it to be a gross form of contempt of Court, and would deal with it as such. His idea is expressed as follows:—"The view which we now recommend for consideration is that perjury being a gross form of contempt of Court should be punishable summarily-as such-with fine by the Court before which it is committed, in the same way that certain other contempts are so punishable. Such punishment for the contempt should be no bar to a prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence, and in order that a criminal prosecution may be regularly instituted where necessary, in another Court, the public prosecutors should be charged with the duty of obtaining returns of such punishments for contempt, and instituting prosecutions where the evidence, available makes a conviction for perjury tolerably sure."

Dealing with this question the *Indian Daily News* makes some very practical observations and comments, which are just as applicable to courts of justice in Hongkong and China, as they are to those of India, and consequently are worthy of the special attention of those whose duty it is in this colony to put down what has long been a serious difficulty in the administration of justice. Our contemporary's experience is that natives of India, especially of the lower classes, do not realize to themselves that they are bound to speak the truth in a Court of Justice. They act very strictly upon the principle that all is fair in love and war, especially in war. They are also amenable in an extraordinary degree to personal, social, and clan influences. A witness is not a mere spectator, stating what he knows of any particular occurrence. He is a partisan just as in the olden days a man's second in a duel was an active participant in the conflict provoked by his principal. As soon as an occurrence takes place, the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, sits down to the work of getting as many eye-witnesses as possible on his own side. If he fails in securing a majority, there are sure to be some of the group who have heard the matter talked over, and who are habitually familiar with the locality, willing to come forward to make up a big battalion of witnesses. The *mohalla* or *parah*, or *sahai* to which either principal may belong, becomes an excited camp in which the case is talked over as if it were an approaching campaign. Its weak points are debated, its strong points are strengthened, and then it is taken into Court, that is to say, the parties go down to a field of battle where there is a keen contest of wits as well as of facts. Perjury, as Englishmen understand it, is not in the mind of the witnesses. Their business is to contribute to the success of the side to which they belong, and to this end they regard exaggeration, and it must be said, experiments with the truth, as exceedingly venial offences, and very much as a matter of course. Their idea is that they must do what everybody else does, and that not to do so would be folly. Now, this is scarcely perjury in the English sense of the term; and although the prompt punishment of a man who had plainly given untrue evidence might check it, it would, we fear, only make what is now a custom more or less the special business of two or three of the most astute and experienced heads in the village. Every village, on this side of India has even now its well known *fazazi* to whom, in all more important cases, there is a rush to secure advice, just as when an important

case occurs in the Presidency towns, there is a rush to secure specially well-known lawyers. False-witnessing is common all over India, just as common as the very ordinary habit of exaggeration; but perjury is rare. The remedy may be found in treating the matter as a contempt of Court; but until the people are more educated, better off, and, above all, more independent so far as social influences are concerned, false-witnessing will continue to excite the wonder and indignation of all who come newly to the study of the operation of Indian Courts of law.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Flying Fish* arrived at Nagasaki from Cora on the 14th instant.

The Viceroy Tso Tung Tang was expected to arrive in Shanghai last Sunday, the 21st inst.

Since the beginning of the century there have been no fewer than twenty-nine military revolutions in Spain. Very little progress has been made, however.

ADELINA PATTI was recently engaged for two concerts at Birmingham and Manchester, receiving £1,000 for each, which is the largest sum yet paid in England for such a performance.

A Shanghai contemporary (the *Mercury*) observes that there are, or were a few days ago, twenty offices in Shanghai of companies whose business it is to develop the mineral resources of China.The Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, returned to the colony in the steamer *Posang*, which arrived from Shanghai late yesterday afternoon.

ACCORDING to a Lorraine newspaper, it is intended to collect the scattered bones of all those Germans who fell in the battles around Metz and to deposit them in one huge ossuary, with a suitable monument.

THE nine large guns and the shot and shell, which were recently landed in Shanghai for the Chinese Government, "ex" steamship *Polykymnia* from Hamburg, have been shipped by the steamer *Chinkiang* for Foochow.

DIBBIN had a horse which he called "Graphy." "Very odd name," said a friend. "Not at all," responded Tom; "when I bought him it was Buy-o-Graphy; when I mount him it's Top-o-Graphy; and when I want him to go it's Gee-ho-Graphy."

"WILL there be a hop to-night?" asked a summer sojourner in our sea-girt isle of another who had lost the stock market "not wisely but too well." "Don't know about the hop, but there will be a skip if I can manage to clear out of the d-d place," was the reply.

THE Editor of the Shanghai *Mercury* says:—"We are inclined to agree with the "Old Sportsman" of Hongkong that the writer of our training notes is a wooden headed nonentity." For this candid admission, very many thanks. Confession is good for the soul. So glad.

AT a club dinner of artists, a barrister present, having his health drunk in connection with the law, began an embarrassed answer by saying that he did not know how law could be considered one of the arts. Jerrold quickly jerked in the word "black," and sent the company into convulsions.

SAVS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 19th inst.:—The steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, discharged below the ship's reach 650 boxes of ammunition for the Chinese Government, each box containing 10,000 cartridges. Admitting that only every fifth bullet proves effective in case of war, the quantity landed yesterday would be sufficient to disable an army of 100,000 men.

"THE tobacco habit," wrote the editor, while the apprentice stood by the sanctum desk waiting for copy, "the tobacco habit is an evil that the press of the country should bring its united power against. It is an insidious foe to health. It lessens mental vigor, shatters the nervous system, and destroys the vital forces of the digestive organs. The rapid increase of this habit, ruinous to body and mind and taxing to our purses, is enough, indeed, to fill the minds of the deep thinkers of our age with the darkest forebodings for the future of the Nation." And then the editor handed the copy to the entered apprentice, filled his veteran briarwood with "Old Virginia," and scamped a red-headed match upon the wall; and as the blue smoke curled upward in graceful wreaths that formed a halo about the editor's head, he leaned back in his easy chair, closed his eyes and wondered what, in the course of human events, he should write about next.

FONG AKONO, shopkeeper, Ho Atai, married woman, Ip Atai, servant, and Chan Aping, a cook, remanded from the 2nd instant, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with keeping an agency for the sale of Tax Fa lottery tickets at No. 43, Hollywood Road. Inspector Quincey, who had charge of the case, stated that he entered the ground floor of No. 43 Hollywood Road and arrested the four defendants. There was an enormous quantity of Tax Fa lottery tickets in the place, also seals, weighing scales, pens and ink, and an account book; about 30 dollars in notes, broken silver, &c., &c. The first defendant is the master, the second defendant is his wife and the other two are servants. After a deal of evidence had been taken, his Worship was satisfied that the house in question was used as a lottery agency, and had been so for over six months past; he, therefore, fined the first and second defendants, in the sum of £200 each, and discharged the third and fourth defendants. The fines were paid. The two defendants were rewarded with ten dollars each.

THE observations we made two days ago with reference to the *Daily Press* having taken credit to itself for not publishing in its report of the proceedings in the Price v. Fraser-Smith libel case at the Supreme Court last Friday the pica and demurel filed on the ground that these documents were *ex parte* statements, have already been strikingly verified. Our contemporary has thoroughly exposed its hand; the other day it "strained at a knot" this morning, it comfortably swallows a camel. The *Daily Press* of October 20th holds up its hands in righteous horror at the idea of publishing two perfectly harmless documents in the shape of a plea and demurral, which had been publicly read in open court, as they were *ex parte* statements; but the *Daily Press* of October 21st has no hesitation whatever in gleefully publishing a column and a quarter of *ex parte* proceedings heard in the Supreme Court yesterday in connection with a certain alleged contempt of court. Either the publication of *ex parte* proceedings in a court of law is justified, or it is a gross contempt of court. As our knowledge of legal procedure is only that little knowledge which Mr. Jno. J. Francis so felicitously expressed it at the Magistrate the other day, is such a dangerous thing, we are not prepared to pass an opinion as to the right exercised by the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* in this matter; however, as Chief Justice Sir George Phillips will have the question before him on Monday next we shall then know exactly how far press privilege extends in this particular direction.

A SAN FRANCISCO contemporary appositely remarks that no one seems to be keeping in good temper over the Tonquin trouble except the diplomats. They are represented as full of the spirit of amity, and sanguine that some peaceful solution may be found for the problem. The diplomat bears a strong resemblance to the lawyer. No matter which side wins he gets his pay.

A MAN recently died in France who, according to his diary, consumed in the last fifty years 127,827 pints of wine, 109,556 glasses of absinthe, and 219,132 glasses of brandy, rum, and other spirits. His daily allowance was seven pints of wine, six glasses of absinthe (before meals), and twelve small glasses of some kind of spirit. He boasted that he had never had a sick day, and lived to be seventy years old.

DE sensible man, sometimes reads de foolish book, but de foolish man never reads de sensible book. In de spring nature smiles; in de summer she slaps yer. It ain't de brave man dat will al'ers fight when yer calls him a liar, for de brave man can stan' more dan de coward.

De man what tells lies for de amusement of de crowd ken be put up wid, but de man what lies ter make hisself portant is a mighty disgustin' bore.—*Arkansas Traveller.*

THE lone *Echo* says:—"A lady subscriber orders her paper discontinued because we forgot to notice a large egg she laid on our table." This is almost as bad as one of our male constituents who took to himself certain allusions about rotten cabbages, which were reproduced from an American contemporary, and after airing his grievances

and his native eloquence in several of the busy haunts of men within the colony, completely annihilated him by boldly requesting to have his name added to—no, taken from the list. We

fully expected an interesting libel action over the rotten cabbages, but injured innocence thought better of it—and the Government refused to be disturbed from its grim repose.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* cleverly ridicules the accomplished editor of our evening contemporary in the following paragraph:—"The editor of the *China Mail* was "intensely amused" at the hardihood of the San Francisco reporters who tried to obtain some facts about the presents of \$1000 made to officials here for the release of a coolie ship just before the Restriction Act went into force. The British scorn of our system of "interviewing" is very funny when one takes into consideration the slashing personal attacks made upon distinguished persons in the so-called society papers of London and the extraordinary court gossip given in the staid daily journals. There is no disputing about tastes, but we fancy that on the score of good taste the interviews would bear off the palm."

THE *San Francisco Chronicle*—One of the strongest features of the recent suicide of a German college professor was that his death should have been called the result of an "American duel." It

seems that he was a skilful swordsman, while his challenger knew nothing of the German dueling weapon. Accordingly they agreed on the death lot, the one drawing the lot to commit suicide by any means which he chose. No more barbarous method than this could be conceived and we believe it was never practiced in this country except in certain parts of Louisiana among the French creoles. It is opposed to all American ideas of honor or fair play, and it argues a curiously low condition of morals which would justify a man in consenting to such a murderous lottery. A few cases like this ought to have a good effect in discouraging dueling in Germany.

SAVS the *Standard* writes:—"Roumania, Servia, Italy, and Spain have now become members of the Austro-German Alliance, and I have reason to believe that this Alliance will very shortly have a practical result. The German Government will take the initiative of a proposal which will have a startling effect throughout Europe. I am assured by a person who I know to be in the confidence of Prince Bismarck that Germany has agreed with Austria and the other members of the Alliance, which now embraces the whole of Continental Europe, excepting France, Russia, Denmark, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, to propose a general Congress, with a view to a mutual and general disarmament. As to the time at which this thunderbolt of war is to be launched under pacific pretences I cannot say. But I am assured it has been assented to by Austria, Spain, and Italy, and I can hardly suppose that some inkling of the matter has not reached Her Majesty's Government. Some knowledge of it has certainly reached Russia, and it would render the *coup d'état* in Bulgaria intelligible enough.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS.

FENDERS AND FIRE-IRONS,
New Fire-guards and Coal Vases,
Kerosine Cooking Stoves,
Hink's "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs,
New Folding Lamp-Shades,
Linen "Dagmar" Shades,
"Saratoga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks,
Travelling Bags and Holdalls,
Despatch Boxes and Portfolios,
New "Slider" Playing Cards,
"Moguls" and "Squeezers" Call Bells,
Scrap Books, New Office-Sundries,
Christmas Cards in New Prize Designs,
Menu and Name-Cards,
Porcelain Menu Tables,
Artist's Materials and new Canvases,
Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery,
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours,
Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork,
Cricketting Caps and "Tam-o-Shanter" Caps,
Tennis Sets, Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls,
Cricket Bats, Ball and Stumps,
Guns and Sportsman's Sundries,
Cop's Tobaccos, Fresh Golden Cloud,
Fresh Birdseye and Mixture,
Manila and Penang Cigars,
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Saddles and Saddle-cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [340]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
Pints and Quarts.

OLD PORT,
SHERRY,
WHISKEY,
COGNAC,
ASSORTED LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED),
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33;
RESERVE FUND \$70,833.37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [340]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agent,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [340]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at Current RATES on Goods,
&c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [340]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) \$1,450,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE \$1,200,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND \$18,333.35

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st \$1,668,333.35
March, 1883. [340]

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MCKEEHAN, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries
LONDON BRANCH
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERRATING Business are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [340]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
on SATURDAY,
the 27th instant, at ONE O'CLOCK, at No. 110,
Queen's Road East,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
the Property of Inspector J. SWANSTON.

TERMS—Cash.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1883. [340]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on MONDAY,
the 5th November, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Reg-
istered in the Land Office as Subsection
No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 56,
and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 90
with the Mesasures or Tenements thereon
being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Holly-
wood Road, as the same Premises are held
for the residue of a term of 75 years and for
the further term of 92 years subject to the
payment of the due proportion of the rents
and to the performance of the Covenants
and Conditions reserved and contained
in the Crown Lease of the whole of the
said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension
thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagor,

Hongkong, to or
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [345]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [346]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS'
MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [346]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG RACES,
1884.

THIS MEETING will take place on
(WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY), the 20th, 21st, and 22nd
FEBRUARY, 1884.

Gentlemen having suggestions to offer or pre-
sentations to make are invited to communicate with
the Clerk of the Course on or before the
27th instant.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, 1884.

The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of
\$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the
date of closing entries, with \$100 added for 1st
Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all-China Ponies,
bonds for Griffins at date of entry, (SATURDAY,
19th JANUARY, 1884). First Pony, 70 per
cent; Second Pony, 20 per cent; Third Pony,
10 per cent. Weight lost, 10 lbs. One Mile-
and-a-half. Nominations close on WEDNES-
DAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1883, addressed to
the Clerk of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order,

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1883. [347]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [348]

NOTICE.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up by
the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [349]

LOST.

ON BOARD the River Steamer "POWAN,"
an IRON TRUNK containing BOOKS,
PARIS, CLOTHING, &c.

The above has probably been taken away by
mistake by some Passenger, and the OWNER
will feel greatly obliged by its being RETURNED
on board the Steamer as early as possible.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [349]

NOTICE.

ALL POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERRATING Business are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [349]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST LANDED.

FRESH TOBACCO.

EX "AJAX."

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.

EX "GLENFRUIN."

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

WILLS' THREE CASTLES.

WILLS' GOLDEN FLAKE HONEY DEW.

WILLS' PRINCES MIXTURE.

WILLS' BEST SCOTCH.

WILLS' SCENTED RAPPEE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

HAPPY THOUGHT.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

DOLLAR BRAND.

STAR MIXTURE.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY AND FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

THE CROCODILE LEATHER NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE RUSSIA LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE MOROCCO LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE CRUSHED STRAWBERRY NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE CHOICEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [350]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

HALF CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

FULL CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

SULTANA CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEMS OF DANCE.

WALDTEUFEL ALBUM.

MUSICAL FAVORITE.

SUNSHINE OF SONG.

SILVER WREATH.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.

ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.

SCOTTISH SONGS.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

GERMAN SONGS.

SILVER CHORD.

MUSICAL TREASURE.

SHOWER OF PEARLS.

ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE POLYOPTICON!</p